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Pembroke Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR~~S~~

1967

PEMBROKE RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wisbey and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1967.

Caravanning.

The number of holiday caravans coming to the area continues to increase. I am pleased to report that the standard of caravanning has generally improved and the public health problems which arise are very much less than formerly.

Housing.

With council and private building and modernisation of older properties, the housing position in the district has very much improved.

Infectious Diseases.

Eighty-six cases of Measles were notified during the year, fortunately no serious complications were reported. It is to be hoped that as a result of vaccination, this disease will become uncommon in this country.

It is known that Brucella Abortus infection exists in the dairy herds in this district. Further details about this will be found in the Public Health Inspector's report. It is to be hoped that with the introduction of the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme, brucella-free herds will be established and maintained in this district.

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I should like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council and its Officers for their continued courtesy and co-operation and to include in this my thanks to my clerk for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Phyllis M. Bowen

PHYLLIS M.BOWEN, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.,

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Warren Street,
TENBY.

Tel: Tenby 2991/2.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Resident Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

1967..... 7,560

	Pembroke R.D.1967	Pembroke R.D.1966	County of Pembroke	England & Wales
Live Births	117	110		
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop)	15.5	15.71	17.5	17.2
Illegitimate Live Births	3	5		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	2.56	4.54		
Still Births	1	2		
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	8	17.85	19	14.8
Total Live & Still Births	118	112		
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1yr)	4	1		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)				
- total	34.1	9.09	19	18.3
-legitimate	34.1	9.09		
-illegitimate	Nil	Nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate(Deaths under 4wks) (per 1,000 Live Births)	17.0	9.09	11.63	12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate(Deaths under 1wk)(per 1,000 Live Births)	17.0	9.09	9.3	10.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate(Deaths under 1wk & Still Births combined) (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	25.4	26.78	28	25.4

	Pembroke R.D.1967	Pembroke R.D.1966	County of Pembroke	England & Wales
Maternal Deaths	1	Nil		
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	8.4	Nil	1.14	0.20
Deaths	67	59		
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop)	8.9	8.43	11.9	11.2

INFANT MORTALITY.

Four female infants under 1 year of age died during 1967; details are given below :-

Age at death.	Birth Weight.	Cause of Death.
30 minutes.	3lbs.4ozs.	Prematurity with Atelectasis.
2 weeks.	6lbs.15ozs.	Internal Hydrocephalus.
5 days.	6lbs.8ozs.	Bilateral Pneumonia.
9 weeks.	7lbs.8ozs.	Acute virus Pneumonia.

DEATHS(General).

There was an increase in the number of deaths this year; 29 of the total deaths were due to Heart Disease and 10 were due to malignant disease. There was only one death from lung cancer this year and this was of a woman whose smoking habits are not known.

Approximately 32.8% of the total deaths occurred in persons aged between 70 and 80 years and approximately 35.8% were persons over 80 years.

Causes of Death	Male.	Female.
TOTAL (All causes)	38	29
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast		2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	1
Diabetes	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	7
Coronary disease, angina	8	3
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1
Other heart disease	11	3

Causes of Death (cont.)	Male.	Female.
Other circulatory disease	1	1
Pneumonia	2	3
Bronchitis	2	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		1
Congeintal malformations		1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

97 notifications were received during the year and of these 86 were cases of Measles, 4 Dysentery, 2 Scarlet Fever, 4 Whooping Cough and 1 Respiratory Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during 1967, but one new case, a young woman, was found to be suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Prevention of Tuberculosis:

B.C.G.Vaccination. Vaccination of contacts and school-children (13 years and over) continues to be carried out in your district, at the Clinics and at School sessions. During the year, 80 school-children were skin tested and 75 required vaccination; 2 contacts were skin tested and one of these required vaccination. The Chest Physician, Dr. D. Llewelyn Davies, also vaccinates contacts at the Chest Clinic.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Unit made several visits to the Borough of Pembroke during 1967. As in previous years, there are no separate figures available for the Rural District, but these are included in the totals below :-

Total no. of visits: 14 (including 2 to factories in the Borough)

Total no. of general population examined: 587

Total no. of factory employees examined: 402.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946.

Local Health Services: Vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis and immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus continues to be carried out at the Clinics and at School Sessions and also by general practitioners. Since 1st April 1967, the general practitioner records for this work have to be sent direct to the Executive Council for payment, instead of to the County Council as formerly. As a result of this, we only have total figures, annually, and these are given below, for the whole county :-

Primary Smallpox Vaccinations: 942; Re-vaccinations: 209

Primary Diphtheria Immunisations: 1,899; "Booster" doses : 2,132

Whooping Cough Immunisations: 1,716.

Primary Tetanus Immunisations: 1,960; "Booster" doses : 2,175

Primary Poliomyelitis Vaccinations: 1,840; "Booster" doses: 1,315.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

Section 47: Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under the above Section during 1967.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1967.

SEWERAGE.

Schemes completed prior to 1967:

Milton/Carew Cheriton	Carew
Manorbier	Penally
Lydstep	Jameston
Angle	Lamphey
Rhoscrowther	St. Florence

Schemes in progress:

Stackpole Village - All outstanding works were completed and the 16 council houses at Deer Park View and the village school were connected to the sewer.

Castlemartin Village - The final testing of this scheme was completed and the 12 council houses at Sandy Leys together with two private dwellings were connected to the sewer.

Broadfield, Twy Cross, New Hedges - Although this scheme was not actually completed, work had reached the stage where connections were permitted to be made to the sewer.

Hundleton Village - Work proceeded according to schedule and at the end of the year, the sewers were being laid in the cillage concurrently with the construction of the treatment works.

Cosheston Village - This scheme was practically completed and at the end of the year, the contractors were awaiting the installation of the pumping equipment.

St. Florence Village Extension - This extension was near completion, with work still outstanding on the new settling tank.

Angle Village - Following receipt of plans of an extensive private housing estate development, it was decided to investigate the need to increase the capacity of the existing works.

Stackpole and Castlemartin Sewerage Schemes - It was decided to prepare a conversion scheme for all properties served by the above schemes.

St. Twynnells, Woodland Rise Sewage Treatment Works - It was decided to prepare a scheme to completely modernise these works and at the same time to provide a proper vehicular access.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Penally Village.

Progress on this convenience was well advanced and the building was expected to be completed well in advance of the holiday season.

Holiday Requirements.

It has become apparent over recent years that a number of public conveniences are required to serve holiday-makers. Unfortunately, the only suitable locations are sometimes some distance from built-up area and are, in fact, in almost isolated locations.

However, the first steps were taken to provide such a convenience at Stackpole Quay and, at the same time, to negotiate for the existing private car parking facilities.

Preliminary negotiations took place with the Pembrokeshire County Council regarding the conversion of an existing toilet block at Manorbier beach for use as a public convenience.

HOUSING.

Schemes completed from 1966 programme:

Rhoscrowther:	2 two-bedroomed bungalows.
Carew:	4 two-bedroomed bungalows.

Schemes under construction:

Angle Village Sites Nos. 6 and 8. - A total of five two-bedroomed bungalows were under construction and satisfactory progress maintained.

Schemes under construction (cont):

St. Florence Village - Longstone. - Out of a total of 24 dwellings, 8 two-bedroomed bungalows were completed, with satisfactory progress being maintained on the remainder.

Schemes under consideration:

Cosheston Village - Stepps - Tenders for the erection of a single bungalow were received and considered. However, in view of the cost, amended plans for a pair of houses were prepared.

Castlemartin Village - Tenders were received for the construction of 8 two-bedroomed bungalows and 8 garages at Pwll Street and a further 6 garages at Sandy Leys.

Castlemartin Village, 1-4 Pwll Street - Plans for the improvement of the above cottages were approved and application for improvement grants were made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Housing of Problem Families.

The Council's policy of integrating problem families on Council housing estates has, generally speaking, been successful. A cottage at Carew has, however, been reserved, and kept vacant for emergency purposes, including its possible occupation by an evicted family. Although this dwelling contains only the minimum of amenity, it is considered suitable for the short-term use for which it is intended.

Condensation.

As a result of complaints of serious dampness caused by condensation, thermal insulation of wall cavities in 118 bungalows was carried out by Messrs. Thermalon. As far as can be ascertained at this stage, the project was extremely successful.

PEMBROKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING STATISTICS

Private Dwellings including Flats

Year	Number Completed	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four or more Bedrooms	Number under Construction at end of year
1956/57	10	-	-	-	-	15
1957/58	20	-	-	-	-	7
1958/59	18	-	-	-	-	10
1959/60	12	-	-	-	-	13
1960/61	17	-	-	-	-	14
1961/62	15	-	4	9	2	26
1962/63	32	-	5	26	1	15
1963/64	33	-	7	20	6	20
1964/65	35	-	12	18	5	70
1965/66	67	3	15	44	5	98
1966/67	80	-	45	31	4	70
1967	58	-	24	32	2	50

Council Houses/Bungalows/Flats

Year	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Total Number Completed
1955	-	-	10	10
1956	-	-	9	9
1957	-	2	14	16
1958	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-
1961	4	11	-	15
1962	-	22	-	22
1963	-	3	2	5
1964	-	22	6	28
1965	10	10	12	32
1966	6	9	16	31
1967	-	6	-	6

PEMBROKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING STATISTICS

Discretionary Grants

(Approved Expenditure)

Year	Less than £500	£500-£1,000	£1,000-£1,500	£1,500-£2,000	Over £2,000	Total
1955	3	9	1	-	-	13
1956	3	12	2	-	-	17
1957	-	3	6	-	-	9
1958	4	8	2	-	-	14
1959	5	13	6	1	-	25
1960	1	13	4	1	2	21
1961	1	6	5	-	9	21
1962	2	9	10	2	3	26
1963	1	6	5	3	4	19
1964	-	5	6	-	-	11
1965	-	3	-	1	-	4
1966	-	2	1	2	-	5
1967	-	5	2	1	-	8

Standard Grants - Approved by Council

Year	Less than £300	£300-£400	£400-£500	Over £500	Total
1959	2	-	-	-	2
1960	3	2	1	-	6
1961	2	3	-	-	5
1962	6	3	-	1	10
1963	3	3	1	1	8
1964	2	-	1	-	3
1965	1	3	1	2	7
1966	-	-	1	-	1
1967	4	-	-	-	4

PEMBROKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year	Council Houses	Private Houses (F/Yr.)	Approved Discretionary Improvement Grants	Houses modernised with Standard Improvement Grants	Houses modernised without Grant	Houses closed or demolished
1956	9	10	17	-	2	9
1957	16	20	9	-	5	11
1958	-	18	14	-	4	11
1959	-	12	25	2	6	3
1960	-	17	21	6	6	5
1961	15	15	21	5	7	15
1962	22	32	26	10	3	15
1963	5	33	19	8	4	8
1964	28	35	11	3	2	15
1965	32	67	4	7	14	14
1966	31	80	5	1	4	15
1967	6	58	8	-	8	6
TOTAL	164	397	180	42	65	127

PEMBROKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING STATISTICS

Unfit Houses

Year	Number Demolished or Closed	Number later completely modernised
1956	9	1
1957	11	1
1958	11	3
1959	3	-
1960	5	2
1961	15	6
1962	15	5
1963	8	-
1964	15	-
1965	14	4
1966	15	3
1967	6	-

Properties improved without a Grant

Year	Number improved without a Grant
1956	2
1957	5
1958	4
1959	6
1960	6
1961	7
1962	3
1963	4
1964	2
1965	14
1966	8
1967	8

PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCES.

No. of complaints received	39
No. abated by informal action	30
No. abated by formal action	4

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Each year brings increasing demands on this Service, resulting in correspondingly lengthier periods when it is necessary to provide a second vehicle to supplement the summer service. It is unfortunate that this extra strain can only be effected by a reduction in manpower on other essential services, such as sewage disposal.

Before the year's end, negotiations to use an extensive disused quarry for tipping, were almost completed and it was resolved to acquire a suitable machine to enable fully controlled tipping to be carried out.

RODENT CONTROL.

A specialist contractor continued to carry out treatments on farms and other business premises, leaving only a few domestic complaints to be dealt with by a council employee.

CARAVANNING AND CAMPING.

Once again, the district has accommodated thousands of holiday-makers on caravan and tent sites. Although most Operators are maintaining satisfactory standards, it was necessary to take legal proceedings against three Operators under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, as well as a further prosecution under the Public Health Act 1936.

The sporadic parking of caravans on highway verges and Lay-Byes continued to give rise for concern and notwithstanding the assistance given by the Police authorities, there is obviously an urgent need to provide pitches for touring or travelling caravans in this district.

MILK SUPPLIES.

In order to make a concentrated effort to obtain complete coverage of milk producers and to avoid unnecessary duplication of farm visits, arrangements were made whereby officers of the County Weights and Measures Department undertook to take samples from both producers and producer/retailers.

As a result of the comprehensive programme, seven infections of brucella abortus were isolated and Pasteurisation Orders were made on all the producer/retailers concerned. Constant vigilance is being maintained by regular sampling.

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the district and it was traced to a Salmonella infection in the local milk supply. This milk was pasteurised until the outbreak had cleared.

WATER SUPPLIES.

As in previous years, numerous samples were taken of the public water supply for bacteriological analysis, by the staff of the Pembrokeshire Water Board.

Number of samples taken: 193 Bacteriological and
5 Chemical.

Agreement was reached with the Pembrokeshire Water Board for an augmented water supply to Castlemartin Village from Wogaston Reservoir.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.
Food Hygiene Regulations 1960.

Inspections under these Acts were again carried out and, where necessary, informal action was taken to ensure compliance with the law.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1961.

Inspections.

Premises.	No. on Register.	Inspections.	Notices.	Prosecutions.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	19	34	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority(excluding Outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	20	35	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

Strict compliance in accordance with the above regulations was effected throughout the year and 100% inspection was made at the private slaughterhouses within the district.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	104	-	-	496	129	-
All diseases, except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.						
Whole carcases condemned:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:	28	-	-	41	16	-
Tuberculosis only:	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cysticercosis:	-	-	-	-	-	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Although three monitoring stations were set up to record the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, the concentrations were so small that it was not possible to obtain any real information. However, as a result of collaboration with officials of the Scientific Department of the Central Electricity Generating Board, arrangements were made to obtain accurate results and to compare these readings with those obtained at other stations in the south of the County.

Indeed, the ever-willing and ready co-operation of Board officials has been greatly appreciated and has undoubtedly contributed to the present monitoring techniques. For this assistance I am personally grateful and am certain that the continued association with the C.E.G.B. can only lead to a better understanding and appreciation of the need to control and reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere, particularly after the commission of the giant power station under construction at West Pennar.

OIL POLLUTION.

The continuing development of Milford Haven as an international oil port, brings with it the ever present danger of a catastrophic oil spillage. Although minor oil spillages have occurred within the Haven on a number of occasions, a major incident occurred on Friday 13th January. Immediate steps were taken by the Company concerned, to emulsify all oil slicks and contractors were engaged to clean up polluted areas of foreshore. In spite of these measures, however, a considerable number of sea birds were affected and the Company assisted the staff of the Orielton Field Study Centre in the measures taken to treat the affected birds. Later in the year, an Anti-Oil Pollution conference was held at Milford Haven and in brief, the subjects under consideration resulted in the following :-

1. The Conservancy Board will in future notify the police headquarters at Haverfordwest of any serious oil pollution or risk thereof, and the police will then contact the various authorities concerned. In order that the dissemination of information can be carried out, it is necessary for the Council to provide the police with the following information :-

   (a) The name, address and telephone number of the person to be contacted, together with 'out of office' address and telephone number and normal office hours which apply to the person concerned, and

   (b) an alternative name with particulars as in (a) above if the first name cannot be contacted.

OIL POLLUTION (cont).

2. Although the Oil Companies and the Conservancy Board have set up an organisation to deal with pollution within the Haven, local authorities with amenity beaches within the Haven are asked to provide a few knapsack sprayers and a small stock of emulsifying detergent (100 - 300 gallons) to deal with odd small spots of pollution that might occur.

3. In the event of graver pollution, local authorities were asked to prepare plans to mobilise men and equipment and in the event of the cost of any operations being re-chargeable to any particular Company, then accurate costing records would be necessary.

4. Local authorities were asked to classify their amenity beaches and to regularly inspect same on receipt of the early warning from the police authorities.

5. A general discussion took place on the problems of using emulsifying detergents within the Haven, particularly in Angle Bay, though it was felt that the adverse effect of detergents on marine life and shellfish might be outweighed by the over-riding need to prevent re-pollution of other parts of the Haven. It was, however, suggested that the use of detergents on the eastern and southern waters and foreshore of Angle Bay should only take place following the agreement of the South Wales Sea Fisheries District Committee.

A further minor incident occurred when oil pollution from a tanker affected West Angle Bay. Again, the Company concerned took immediate preventive measures and accepted full responsibility for the cost of beach cleaning undertaken by the Council.

It is to be regretted that continual oil pollution is taking place around the coastline and is seriously interfering with the proper enjoyment by the public, particularly on amenity beaches. Unfortunately, this pollution is continuous, as well as world-wide, and is of a type that is virtually impossible to deal with, particularly by a small rural Council with a long and extensive coastline.

J. E. CRIDDLE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Public Health Inspector and
Surveyor.